NORTH VIETNAM Up to March 28 Wason DS 53/ V6 3 08++1, 142 U. S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED

VIETNAM

1967 No 104

April 3

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D. R V. - Tel 3841



Fighters in the Liberation Armed Forces of Quang Tri (south of the 17th parallel)

 NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE STAND FOURSOUARE BEHIND PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

 NEW U.S. WAR ESCALATION DULY PUNISHED BY NORTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

- The Vinh Linh Armed Forces and People on Mar. 20 Night and Mar. 21 Pounded South - Based U. S. Artillery Positions Which Had Been Shelling the North across the DMZ : 1,070 U.S. Troops Killed or Wounded; 17 Artillery Pieces, 57 Military Vehicles and 5 Helicopters Destroyed.

- On Mar. 17 and 25 U.S. Destroyers Stoddard and Ozbourn Damaged in Bac Bo Gulf.

(Page 8)

• SINCE MID-MARCH THE L.A.F. HAVE WON REPEATED VICTO-RIES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

The L.A.F. Annihilated and Badly Mauled 6 Enemy Battalions within 3 Days (Mar. 15 - 21, 1967):

- 3 U.S. Infantry and Motorized Battalions Wiped Out, 54 Tanks and Armoured Cars and 46 Other Military Vehicles Destroyed at Bau Bang (Mar. 19).
- 1 Puppet Battalion Wiped Out 80km East-Northeast of Saigon (Mar. 21).
- 1 U.S. Battalion Knocked Down and Another Decimated 30km Northeast of Tay Ninh (Mar. 21).

(Page 8)

COMMUNIQUE OF THE LA.F. COMMAND IN EAST NAM BO:

JUNCTION CITY— U.S. BIGGEST OPERATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM _ COMPLETELY FOILED

- . Over 8.300 Fnemy Troops (Mostly G.I.'s) Put out of Action :
- 692 Military Vehicles (Including 387 M.41 Tanks and M.113 Armoured Cars) and 64 Heavy Guns Destroyed; 119 Aircraft Shot Down.

The South Vietnam G.P.X. The South Victinam G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) on March 25 released the communique of the Command of the Liberation Armed Forces in East Nam Bo on the big victory of the Tay Ninh armed forces and people over Operation Junction City of the U.S. The communique reads.

N an attempt to make good their defeats and extricate themselves from their passivity and predicament on all battlefields in South Vietall battlehelds in South Vet-nam, after several months of preparations the U.S. aggres-sors on February 22, 1967 launched Operation function City in the northern part of Tay Ninh province. They threw into it most of the threw into it most of the U.S. mobile forces in East Nam Bo composed of six infantry brigades of Divisions 1, 25 and 4, the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, tour armoured regiments, ur artillery bartalions, and a regiment in addition to a multi-battalion marine unit and a number of puppet commando talion marine unit and a number of puppet commando units. All told, the raiding force consisted of 45,000 men, more than 800 tanks and armoured cars, over 200 heavy artillery pieces, hundreds of fighter planes and bombers including B.32 men and bundreds of of forties and hundreds of military cargo planes.

The U.S. commanders boasted that this was their big-gest ever operation in South Vietnam having the following objectives:

1. Attack and split up our resistance base, destroy the storages and other installa-tions of the resistance forces. 2. Destroy the leading organs of the resistance forces, 3. Annihilate part of the Liberation Armed Forces,

4. Set up an outer defence perimeter for the puppet army units engaged in the "pacification" campaign and clamp harsh control on the people east Nam Bo and around the Saigon-Cholon

Secure a military victory Secure a military victory of some kind to bolster up the morale of the puppet army and administration and the U.S. troops who were plagued by scepticism and lack of confidence.

However, the Tay Ninh armed forces and people continuing the traditions of daintless struggle of their native land and the heroic native land and bearing the people of the land of the land

The enemy has failed to achieve any one of the objec-tives of the operation. Far

from wiping out a single small unit of the Liberation Armed Forces, the U.S. has lost an important part of its forces and a sizeable quantity

of war materials. of war materials.

According to incomplete figures during Operation function City and Operation Gaden which was its imital stage the Tay Ninh armed forces and people put out of action more than 8,300 enemy troops, mostly U.S. troops, These included three motoriated battalings as infantre. These included three motor-ized battalions, an infantry batallion and 13 infantry com-panies and a battalion and twe companies of artillery completely wiped out. The La.F. also heavily decimated infantry battalions one of which belonged to the 173rd Airborne Bergade. 652 mili-tary vehicles of various kinds including state and tary vehicles of various kinds including 38 PM.41 tanks and M.13 armoured personnel carriers) were destroyed, 110 aircraft shot down and 64 heavy guns destroyed. Of the total force thrown into the operation the enemy's losses accounted for 18%, in mapower, 48% in tanks and mapower, 48% in tanks and heavy artillery.

Shyttering to the second.

Shattering to the ground the U.S. hope to set up a defence perimeter for the puppet troops engaged in the "pacification" cam-paign, the guerilla war has developed even more widely

(Continued page 2)

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATIONS OF 50th ANNIVERSARY OF CREAT PUSSIAN OCTORED REVOLUTION

THE Political Bureau of the Vietnam Worker's Party Central Committee has decided that the entire Party, army and people will celebrate the 50th versary of the October Revolution in a manner worthy of the great significance of this glorious

An Organizing Committee has been set up. Its members include Ton Duc Thang, Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and President of the Vietnam—USSR Friend-Committee and President of the Vietnam—USSR Friend-ship Association; Le Duan, First Secretary of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, and many representatives of various political parties and mass organizations in the D.R.V.

U.S. BIGGEST OPERATION IN TAY NINH FOILED

AY NINH is regarded by the U.S. aggres-sors as the main target for their secstrategic dry counter offensive Since October last year, they have successively launched three major military oper three major military operations in this province, involving all told more than 80,000 troops, in an attempt to destroy the Resistance base and the leading organs of the South Victamese people, wipe out a part of the L.A.F., establish a security bell in the establish a security belt in the outer perimeter to ease the pressure on Saigon-Gia Dinh, and secure a military success of some kind to set the

puppet army and administra-tion on their feet again and produce some psychological effects. With these vast ambitions in mind they have bitions in mind they have been concentrating all the efforts they make on this operational theatre. However it is just on this, battlefield that they have sustained the leaviest ever defeats. All their three operations have been foiled one after another, and all their objectives have

According to a communicua issued by the Command of the L. A. F. in East Nam Bo in their actions to counter Operation Junction
City (including Operation Gad-

armed forces and people of Tay Ninh put more than 8,300 enemy troops, mostly Amer-icans, out of action. The enemy losses included a bet talions and 18 companies of the infantry, artillery and armoured forces completely destroyed, and 4 other infan-try battalions badly mauled. The L.A.F. also destroyed The L.A.F. also destroyed 692 military vehicles (includ-ing 387 M.41 tanks and M.113 armoured personnel carriers) and 64 heavy artillery pieces and shot down 119 aircraft.

and shot down 119 aircraft. Out of the total strength committed to this operation by the enemy, the L.A.F. the troops, nearly half the total number of the tanks and APC's and almost one-third of the heavy guns. To the total number of the tanks and APC's and almost one-third of the heavy guns. To successes in defeating Operation Attlebore, all told the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh wheel out m,500 lay Ninh wiped out 11,500 enemy troops, mostly Americans or one-quarter of the U.S. mobile forces in East Nam Bo. They put out of action an infantry brigade, destroyed, or inflicted heavy destroyed, or inflicted heavy losses on, 12 battalions and nearly 30 companies of U.S.-puppet troops, destroyed nearly 750 military vehicles and shot down over 170 aircraft. Because of these aircraft. Because of these heavy setbacks, General De Saussure and General Seaman respectively commanding Operation Attleboro and Operation Junction City,

black and white. However, no matter how many Amer-ican-style "peace efforts" it: may make public—fifteen, twenty five or a hundred— it cannot conceal the fact that a nearly half a million-The invaders wanted to destroy a part of the L.A.F. but far from being able to wipe out even a small L.A.F.

After voicing strong con-demastion of the crimes perpetrated by the Americans against the Vietnamese peo-ple, "crimes that go far per personal against the Vietnamese perper, "crimes that go far beyond what we could have imagined", Mr. Lelio Basso, head of the Third Investigation of the Third Investigation deputy to the ting Team, deputy to the Italian Parliament and member of the B. Russell Interna tional Tribunal, said

" In this connection, let us

"PEACE" FALLACY the U.S. is occupying South Vietnam, that it is the U.S. which is constituting in Viet-nam hemous crimes against mankind, frantically stepping up and expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam, serious, M. threateming peace in South-State Norodom Sihanouk and of governments of many other countries. On the contrary the U.S. brazenly regards the Manila Conference which is described as a "war

East Asia and the world; that it is the U.S. which is seriously encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the King-doms of Cambodia and Laos and brazenly sabotaging the Ge-neva Agreements in 1954 on Indo-China and those in 1962 neutrality and torrit on Laos.

The so-called "peace initiatives" of the U.S. are in fact only the rehashing of worn-out allegations about conditional cessation of bombing in North Vietnam, unconditional dis-cussions, desescalation and cussions, desescalation and ceasefire by both sides and so on. That is the language of a gangster which puts the aggressor and the victim

footing in order to force the Vietnamese people to sur-render to the U.S. aggressors. No wonder then that the mention the efforts towards genuine independence and peace made by the govern-ments of the socialist coun-

tries, of Cambodian Head of

of the aggression on the same

D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY

EXPOSES U.S.

which is described as a "war council" by public opinion, the schemes to make the United Nations interfere in the Vietnam problem as well as other activities aimed at encouraging aggression as big

contributions to peace.

The U.S. ruling circles have also clamoured about the so-called "5 temporary suspensions of the bombing in North Vietnam" with a view to concealing their serious esca-lation in the bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and misleading public opinion which is energetically demanding them to end proces ditionally the bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. manoeuvre in making public documents on the so-called "25 peace ef-forts" and "5 temporary suspensions of the bombing North Vietnam " in North Vietnam" have further exposed to public opinion the obdurate and perfidious aggressive nature of the U. S. and is making it more strongly condemned by public opinion and increasing its isolation.

D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON II THANT'S STATEMENT

A Vietnam News Agency correspondent on Mar. 27 asked the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to comment on the following news reports

news reports: bulletin Number 24 I the Information Service the United Nations in New Delhi (India) in its issue on Delhi (India) in its issue on March 6, 1967 quoted U Thant Secretary General of the United Nations, as declar the United Nations, as declar-ing "Hanoi views the hostil-ities as a civil war in South Victnam, with Hanoi helping one side and the United States the other. Hanoi held that it the other. Hanoi held that, if the United States was willing to withdraw support for Sai-gon, there might be a possi-bility of reciprocity"

- Of late, Western reports also made known that U Thant had proposed a solution to the Victnam problem. It consists of an appeal for an overall ceaselire followed by a prelimiceasefire followed by a pretimi-nary meeting of a number of parties concerned to discuss the reconvening of the Geneva Conference and finally by the reconvening of the Genera

Conference.

The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Demo-cratic, Republic of Victnam

declared:

It is as clear as daylight
that the United States is
committing aggression against
South Vietnam and bombing South Vietnam and bombing and shelling the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and that the Vietnamese people are victims of the aggression. The whole world has vehe-mently condemned the U.S. imperialists' war of aggres

sion, and strongly supported the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people. The reports by the U.N. informareports by the U.N. informa-tion service do not tally with reality in Vietnam and are contrary to the views of the Government of the Dem-ocratic Republic of Viet-nam. As the U.S. is commitnam. As the U.S. is commit-ting aggression against Vietnam, the correct way to settle the Vietnam problem is that the U.S. must stop its aggression. That is the basic spirit of the 4-point stand of the Government of is that the I'S stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 5-point statement of the South Viet-nam National Front for Liberation. The world's people

fully support this just stand "To call on both sides to cease fire and hold uncondi-tional negotiations while the United States is committing aggression against Vietnam and taking serious steps in its military escalation in both zones of Vietnam is to make no distinction between the aggression, to depart from reality and to demand that the Vietnamese people accept the conditions of the aggres-

By the way, it is neces By the way, it is neces-sary to underline once again the views of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which has pointed out that the Vietnam prob-lem has no concern with the United Nations, and the United Nations (has absolute-ly no right to interfere in any way in the Vietnam

Red Cross — A Target for

U. S. Air Attacks

COMMUNIQUE OF THE LA.F. COMMAND IN FAST NAM BO

(Continued from base 1)

in the enemy's rear bases ince most of the U.S. mobile forces were pinned down and seriously battered on the seriously battered on the battlefront. The guerillas in South Tay Ninh continued to step up their activ-ities, fighting a score of victorious battles in Trang pletely lost confidence in their U. S. master. The armed forces and people of Tay Ninh are greatly inspired by and proud of their repeated victories. At the end of 1966 they had already foiled Operation Attleboro involving victorious battles in Frang Bang and Go Dau, destroying dozens of U.S. armoured cars At the same time the gue 30,000 U.S. troops, causing the U.S. Brigadier General sillas was combined political agitation among the enemy troops has induced e Saussure to be relieved of his post. Now they brought to complete failure the hundreds of puppet troops at Suoi Da, Cha La and Bau Don to leave their ranks. biggest operation ever con-ducted by the U.S. in South Many "pacification" teams of the enemy such as those in Kien An (south Ben Cat), An_Hoa, Tan Phuoc, Phuoc Hoa (Thu Dau Mot), Phu Chanh, Binh My (Tan Uyen— Vietnam, decimating and routing a huge force of 45,000 American and mercenary troops, causing the firing of a U.S. general, head of the operational command. Bien Hoa) were annihilated.

In co-ordination with the attacks in Tay Ninh the in many other places includ-ing areas close to Saigon such as Cay Trac where they wines out two American companies and a puppet company, Dong Du in Gia Dinh where they inflicted 300 casualties on the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, Duc Hoa (Cholon) where a whole puppet battalion was put out of action, north of Thu Dau Mot town where a company was annihilat Most successful was the annihilation of a large motorized battalions at Ban Bang on March 19 night, which sowed terror are which sowed terror a the men of the U.S. Division who were providing cover for the transportation of troops and material in

Operation Iunction City. As for the U.S. scheme to attack and destroy the resistance base and storages it has also failed completely. The population in the resist base fought valiantly when the enemy came and resumed production when he had withdrawn. Together with the people the guerillas on our dear compatriots in the North. onstantly strengthened the fighting villages " and highting hamlets " and "fighting summed up experiences to in-crease their fighting capacity. Life in the resistance base inspiriting the people in the province and throughout the country, dealing another mortal blow to the second dryseason counter-offensive of the U.S. which is doomed to quickly returned to normal in the stirring atmosphere of

vy and long-range guns, a vengeance for U.S. attacks

By foiling Operation Lync

tion City, the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have won their biggest victory to date.

The Tay Ninh victory have

proved that the more troops and weapons the U.S. aggres-

sors pour into South Vietnam

complete failure.

The U.S. aggressors have met a bitter defeat in Tay This has been high lighted by the dismissal of General Jonathan Seaman, of the operation.

by the U.S. President. After the failure of this major operation, the morale of the G.I.'s has further deterioratthe bigger defeats they will suffer, and that never will they be able to turn the tide nor end their passivity. The ed and the puppet army and nor end their passivity. The bigger operations they launch the greater will be the chance for the South Vietnam armed forces and people to wipe out the enemy and win glorious administration have com-Reality in Tay Ninh has once more shown the poor morale and combat capacities of U.S. troops when confront-

ed with such a formidable adversary as the Liberation Armed Forces which are as valiant as battle bardened and are moreover guided by the line of invincible people's war. On the contrary, through the days of bitter fighting the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have made a big and very important stride forward. The guerilla war has reached such a stage that the enemy is struck wherthe enemy is struck wherever it goes or is stationed The Tay Ninh victory was of a very important signifi-cance in many respects. and at any time of the day First of all it spelt out the or the night. The guerillas gave the enemy no moment of respite, holding it under determination of the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh and East Nam Bo as a whole to fight Tand to win in response to the New Year appeal of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the constant strain and wearing it out physically. They com-bined large-scale attacks with annihilation attacks against the Central Committee of the South Vietnam N.F.L., no They wiped out large num-bers of infantrymen while matter to whatever degree of barbarity the U.S. aggressors might intensify their war of aggression and whatever destroying an increasing numher of armoured cars and shooting down more and more aircraft. They carried out interception actions to block "peaceful negotiations" tricks and psychological warfare methods they might resort to. This determination is the enemy's advance while making deep thrusts into its rear, now engaged in sporadic rocklike and cannot be bent fights with a small group or by any material force or any wicked manoeuvre. The vic team or even one man or we team or even one man or wom-an, "now lighting big battles with the co-ordination of man-y units. With such resource-ful and courageous methods of fighting, the guerillas have recorded many exploits, suc-ceeded in defending their tory of the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh and others won in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Kontum, Cholon, Gia Dinh, Thu Dau Mot, Bac Lieu... were well-deserved punitive blows dealt at the hamlets and villages and created conditions for the riminal schemes and acts of the U.S. aggressors in escalating their war in North Viet main forces to move quickly nam with their air force, naand mount surprise attacks on the enemy, thus making a very important contribu-tion to the recent victories.

Another outstanding point is that the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have made a long stride forward in their anti-armoured cars tactics, having knocked out of action during Operation Junction City 387 tanks and armoured cars or 48% of total motorized force is of a major significance in that it has foiled one of the main tactics of the U.S. main tactics of the U.S. namely the "armoured transtactics, thus dealing a

deadly blow to the confidence

placed by the American sol-diers in the punch, cover and fire power of the armoured cars and causing further dealing of their -1 ready sagging morale. Along with a victorious fight the with a victorious fight the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have done excel-lent self-defence work. Thanks to a high vigilance, a high sense of secrecy and watchfulness over enemy agents as well as a good anti-aircraft and artillery de fence organization and careful protection of civilian pro-perty, they have limited to the minimum the losses the minimum the losses

FTER this stunning blow A FTER this stunning blow the U.S. aggressors tried their hardest to conceal their heavy defeats. Nevertheless they could but call off the operation. After sustaining repeated and heavy failures at the hands of the Liberation Armed Forces, especially in Dong Pan, Bau Co, Ben Ra and Ta Xia, nearly all U.S. and puppet troops engaged in the operathe battle area on March 13, 14 and 15. Availing them-selves of the enemy's disarray the Liberation Armed Force the Liberation Armed Forces dealt them another stunning blow at Dong Rum, wiping out or decimating two bat-talions, destroying 72 mili-tary whicles and 14 heavy artillery pieces and shooting down o aircraft

The armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have won big all-round victories whereas the US has suf fered disastrous defeats. However, reactionary and stubborn by nature, the aggres sors are plotting a revenge. In fact they are hatching many wicked schemes against the people of East Nam Bo in general and Tay Ninh in particular.

Immensely inspired by their great achievement, the

armed forces and people in Tay Ninh and the whole of East Nam Bo are enhancing further their vigilance and making all preparations, ready to foil all operations however big of the enemy against the resistance bases while continuously and powerfully at-tacking both the puppet and American troops engaged in the pacification campaign in order to win still bigger victories and, with the armed forces and people throughout South Vietnam, make an ade quate contribution to the complete fiasco of the U.S

second dry-season counter

unit, they were, instead, heavily trounced, and an important part of their manpower was annihilated. They hoped to win a success in an attempt to achieve some political stability but this political stability but this hope had never come true. Instead, they sustained the heaviest military defeat they had ever experienced, with the result that their political situation became more con-fused, and that they them-selves and their puppets were thrown into even greater panic and embarrassment. They tried to ease the pressure on Saigon-Cholon, but their defeats in Tay Ninh only increased it on their Saigon-Cholon defence - line. They sought to destroy the Resistance base and the land ing organs of the South Viet-namese people, but their failures in Tay Ninh rendered

THE defeats sustained by the U.S. aggressors on the Tay Ninh battle-field, from Operation Attleboro to Operation Junction City, bespoke their ignomini-ous failure on the main front ous failure on the main front of their second strategic dry-season counter-offensive. They occurred simultaneously with those on other battlefields across South Vietnam

their rear bases more vulne-rable to L.A.F. attacks while

their command was at a

loss as to what course to be

taken to cope with what was in store for them.

Other large-scale operations such as Cedar Falls in Thu Dau Mot, Paul Revere and Sam Houston in the and Sam Houston in the Western High Plateaux, Thayer II in Binh Dinh, Deckhouse V in Ben Tre, Deckhouse VI in Quang Ngai Principal Crime of the U.S. Imperialists in Vietnam :

TO VIOLATE A PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

ON March 24, 1967, a press conference Press conference was held by the Third Investigating Team of the International Tribunal set up by Lord Bertrand Russell to judge U.S. war crimes in Vietnam, and the Delegation of the International Commission for Investigation in Viet-nam. The conference, presided over by Mr. Pham Van Bach, Vice-president of the Inves tigation Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, was attended by numerous home and foreign correspondents. Several members of the first two Commissions spoke at the conference

O^N March 27, 1967 in his reply to an interview by Victnam News Agency the Spokesman of the Foreign

Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made the

Republic of Vietnam made the following comments on the pub-lication by the U.S. of docu-ments on the so-called "25 peace efforts" and "5 tempo-rary suspensions of the bomb-

A FTER the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry made public President Ho Chi Minh's letter of reply to U.S. Presi-

dent Johnson which exposed the obduracy and perfidy of the U.S. ruling circles, the

latter have made tortuon latter have made tortuous allegations and shown utter embarrassment. The publication of documents on the so-called "25 peace efforts" and the "5 temporary suspensions of the bombing" by the United States is another

perfidious trick of the U.S. to

get out of its political pas-

The U.S. wants to reverse

strong expeditionary army of

" by the United States

"It is here in Vietnam that following my investigation on U.S. way crimes, I have arrived at this conclusion: those crimes, however serious, are but a secondary aspect of the principal crime, which is outright aggression aimed at suppressing the Vietnamese people's right to self-determina

recall the condemnation pro-nounced by the Nuremberg Tribunal against the Nazi war criminals: To start a war

of aggression is not only an international crime, it is the supreme international crime, which differs from the other war crimes only in that it

Drawing a parallel between U.S. present aggression in

Vietnam and the Nazi aggression in Europe, Mr. Basso declared: "Of course the circumstances of aggression are different, for the situation is different. This time, aggression has taken where according sion has taken place accordi (Continued page 7)

N March 17 afternoon, Dr. J. M. Krivine, general surgeon, Dean of faculty of Paris Medical College, Dr. G.B. Nielands, Professor of biochemistry at California University, and warphare of the Investigation California University, and members of the Investigating Team of the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal, and Professor M.





ident of the Brussels Lawyers' Council and member of International Commission for Investigation in Vietnam, met Vietnamese and foreign journalists in Hanoi.

Relating his trip lasting nearly a month to various places in Viet Tri, Vinh Phuc, Bac Thai, Nam Dinh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Vinh Linh and even to areas where fierce fighting was taking place, Dr. Krivine provided a host of hand facts about U.S. criminal massacre of civilians and bombing and strafing of hospitals schools and churches

As a surgeon, Dr. Krivine showed particular concern over the disastrous effects of U.S. CBU's. He visited many bombed hospitals in various provinces and said that the Red Cross, a sign of mankind's medical science recognized by provinces and said that the international law for a hundred years now, had be-come a target of U.S. air

(1) The Ba Don sanatorium ing Binh province). (2) Nguyen Thi Nhot, wounded on Aug. 11, 1966 Vinh Trung (Vinh Linh).

(3) Traces of steel pellets of U.S. shrapnel bombs on the wall of Tran Tru's house (Quang Binh).

(4) Nguyen Thi Mai, 14, wounded on July 15, 1966 in Ly Ninh hamlet (Quang Binh).

(Continued page 7) VIETNAM COURIER

NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE STAND FOURSQUARE BEHIND PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

N March 24, 1067, two days after the publidays after the publibeau of President Ho Chi Ninh's reply to U.S.
President Lyndon B. Johnson,
the Presidum of the Central
Committee of the Vietnam
Fatherland Front held an N March 24, 1967, two enlarged extraordinary con-fence, at which an important resolution was passed. Here are the main points of this

"The Conference unani-

1. Voices full agreement with the correct stand expressed in President Ho Chi Minh's reply to U.S. President L.B. Johnson.

2. Severely condemns the recent war plans and acts of the American imperialists and denounces them before world opinion; entirely rejects the deceitful and insolent 'peace-proposals' of the American

3. Calls on the armed forces and the entire people to carry out to the full the sacred appeal launched by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17, 1066 : strenethen solidarity develop to the highest degree the spirit of revolutionary heroism; spirit of recontinuary neroism; fulfil their duties to the fatherland; and exert the greatest cliots with a view to defeating the U.S. imperialists, defending the North, liberating the South and reunitying the

4 Calls on all democratic to and progressive organizations, and all peace-and justice-loving people the world over to condemn the U.S. imperialists. policy of 'sham peace and real war, stay their criminal hands, give even more effective help and support to the Vietnamese people in their strucele for independence, freedom and

think of such perfidy. I am deeply sorry I am now too old to hold a rifle to shoot The Conference calls on the American people to give a strong impetus to their strug-gle against Washington's war at U.S. raiding aircraft. But I have my own way to avenge my daughter and serve my country: I will strive to of ageression in Vietnam, which is the cause of such heavy losses in human lives and wealth to the American people." country: I will strive to grow ever more rice to contri-bute to supplying our army",

Mass and Political Organizations and Various Collectives

Luong Thi Mai, a pig-breeder at an agricultural co-operative in Haiphong, a Labour Heroine: THE Federation of Trade Unions, the Association of Iournalists the National Liaison Committee of Patri-otic Catholics, the General Association of Protestant Churches, the Association of Musical Composers and Musi-cians, the Association of Architects, the Association This morning, after hear-ing President Ho Chi Minh's reply to Johnson, our co-ep-launched a campaign aimed at getting 6 tons of paddy per hectare. Pham Thi Cach's for the Dissemination of Science and Technique, the Committee of Struggle against Repression of South Viet-namese Intellectuals by the at getting 6 tons of paddy per heters. Plant Thi Log be producted to produce 7 tons. The hydrautic brigade even piedged to produce 7 tons. The hydrautic brigade has achieved an average of 4 cubic metres of earth moved per work-day, that is 1.5 times the target. Grandma Neuven Thi Chord, who is 80, mistist on dearth who have the them who is 80, mistist on dearth the enemy comes even the U.S. Imperialists, etc. and numerous collectives all over the country (1) have held meetings, adopted resolutions and issued declarations calling on their members to translate their determination to defeat U.S. aggression into concrete deeds in production and deeds fighting.

Doctor Le Dinh Tham, President of the Vietnam

Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee for the Defence of World Peace :

> OHNSON comblains the the Washington rulers' desire for peace is not understood, but the whole understood, but the whole world knows perfectly well what they are up to. The whole world knows that for them peace means war, and to negotiate means to force their adversary to bow to their dictate.

"U.S. air pirates have raided our works sent they will never bring us to our knees; they will never prevent us from supporting our Southern compatriots struggle for liberation. We stand ready to hit back a stand ready to hit back a to the stand ready will remain at our boots under all circumstants. ... Our people deeply love peace, but peace cannot be separated from independence and freedom. So long as the citizen metals have not citizen metals have not citizen metals and metals as one man are resolved to march forward, shrink from now sacrifice and the metals of the citizen meta stances, we will strive to produce ever more so as to struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation"

Hoang Thi Lai, 53, a woman peasant of Phu Xa hamlet on the outskirts of Hanoi, bombed by U.S. aircraft on August 13, 1996:

I fully agree with President Ho Chi Mink's "HOW perfidious Johnson's words are: 'a heavy toll' in lives lost, in wounds inflicted, in property destroyed, and in simple human misery'. What harm had my U.S. President Johnson. It is evident that our people will never submit to force, that they will never agree to hold talks under the threat of bombs. In face of the U.S. imperialists, there can be only one misery. What harm had my daughter done to him, lefore she was killed by his bombs at 22 years of age? And what harm had the other 24 dead of our hamled done to him, among them five old men and nine children, all below 12? What harm had the state of the second went and nine children, all below 12? What harm had the second men and nine children, all below 12? What harm had the second went and the second was a second with the second was a second with the second was a second was a second with the second was a s stand: to fight them until How could I forget those all below 12? What harm had Vu Van Luy's family done to him, before they were all killed by his arresaft? All we did was to grow rice, potatoes, raise silkworms, cultivate vegetables and flowers.

Anger seethes in me as I

crocodile tears to hide his crimes, but this will in vain. The whole toorld

knows about the crimes perpetrated by the Americans in Victnam.

the enemy comes, even the even the

ing her example, our pig-breeding brigade is determined

to take good care of our

my comrades and fellow-citizens killed by. U.S. bombs? How could I help seething with anger at the right of knocked-down buildings? Of course we shall have to undergo great sufferings, but, I am not afraid. On the contrary, the more the sufferings, the greater our hatred for the Yankee more the sufferings, the greater our hatred for the Yankee aggressors. It is this hatred which has inspired me to produce ever more! It has produce ever more! It has increased my courage tenfold during the ten-odd battles I have waged so far against raiding U.S. aircraft".

animals and produce ever more meat for our fighters. That's our reply to Johnson".

Pham Van Canh, an emula-tion fighter at the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex:

at our posts under all circum

bring our contribution to the

Tran Thi Mai, a woman worker at the Haiphong shipyards and commander of an anti-aircraft battery of the

people's militia:

Professor Vu Cong Hoe, Hanoi Medical College:

**TOR us, physicians, our determination to defeat American aggression is expressed through our efforts to defend life, improve the people's health, prevent epidemics, and reduce to the utmost the loss in human lives caused by the enemy. Being teachers, we strive to train many good physicians for the needs of the country, in war time as well as in peace time. Being scien-tific researchers, we redouble our efforts to enrich our country's scientific heritage. That is our reply to Johnson, to the American aggressors, so perfidious and so shameless. By our determination to defeat them on the field of science we want to contribute to showing them that bombs shall never bring us to our knees and that final defeat shall be

Che Lan Vien, poet:

WHEN we read the perfi-dious letter of that assassin Johnson, we

LETTER

FROM SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

Me Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front Jor Liberation on Mar. 24, sent a telter to President Ho Chi Minh voicing the South Vietnamese people's warm welcome to his reply to U.S. President Johnson. The letter read in part:

"On behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I would like to express, to you and our North Vietnamese kith and kin the deep emotion of the South Vietnam armed forces and people on hearing your reply to U.S. President Johnson.

"... The South Vietnam armed forces and people, highly enthusiastic and satisfied, wish to express to you and their kith and kin in the North their absolute confidence, their profound gratitude and iron-like determination to respond to the sacred call of the Fatherland, push forward the sacred war against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation till complete victory.

"... The entire armed forces and people in South Vietnam, boiling with hatred for the U.S. aggressors, are entirely of one mind with their compartions in the North. They are resolved to translate President Ho Chi Minh's words into brilliant exploits and make the Johnson clique understand that they cannot hope to use force to subdue such a heroic people as the Vietnamese people?

"There is only one way for them to avoid ignominious "There is only one way for them to avoid ignominious failure, that is to stop their aggression, end ther air raids and all other war acts against the Democratic Republic of Victnam, withdraw all troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Victnam, recognize the South Victnam National Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of providing the south Victnames people and for the Victnames people settle themselves their internal affairs.

"The South Vietnam armed forces and people who are enjoying wholehearted assistance from the people of North Vietnam and the sympathy and support from the world's peoples have been recording great victories, dealing repeated hanmer blows at the U.S. aggressors and their benchmen. During their irresistible march towards victory, the armed forces and people in South Vietnam will surely mete out to the U.S. imperialists still heavier punishment for each step of their war escalation. They are ready to foil all new plans of aggression of the U.S. and will drive the aggressors out of the country.

"We promise to you and our compatriots in the North that however frenzied the U.S. imperialists may be and however bratal war means step may use, the armed forces and people in South Vetnam under the leadership of the company of th South vietnam National Front for Liberation, will fulfill that pledge never to shrink before difficulties and sacrifices when the same properties of the same compatible through to the end with though to the total to accomplish in the best manner their sacred task of liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of the country..."

immediately thought : we must fight the Yankee aggressors to the end! In face of such hardened and cynical criminals, there

can be no other alternative! 'Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom'. Those words of President Ho Chi Minh have gone to our hearts! They are repeated by the father to his son, the wife to her husband, the elder man to his younger brother.'

Do Nhuan, musical compo-

FOR me, a musicain, President "FOR me, a musicain, President Ho's letter resounds like an epic praising the indomitable spirit of our people, one with an age-old tradition of struggle against foreign invasion and now engaged in a heroic and victorious struggle against U.S. agerssion.

I shall raise my voice ever higher to sing the praise of our anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. I consider each song a bullet fired at the Yankee aggressors. I will do my utmost to contribute to the victory of our people, to the building of a future which will be for people an eternal spring, full of songs and laughter".

The Commander of the People's Armed Forces of Vinh Linh:

"VER the past 2 years, the Americans have shrunk from no crime. They have bom-barded our region with aircraft and field artillery, once the provisional military demarca-tion line, and from the sea. They have used all types of aircraft." aircraft, including B.52 stra-tegic bombers. They have spray-ed toxic chemicals on crops and populated areas. Every inch of our territory bears the traces of American crimes. But no U.S. war means can intim-idate us. We are resolved to tighten our ranks around the Party, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh, and o fight with courage and determination so as to contribute to defeating American war escalation at all its stages".

(t) In our previous issue, mention was made of the Viet-nam Socialist Party, the Viet-nam Democratic Party, the Labour Youth Union, the Students' Union, the Women's Union, the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, etc. as well as a large

Soviet Leaders Support Vietnamese People's Struggle Against U.S. Aggression

N March 23, Nguyen Tho Chan, people's just cause will triumph Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Demoratic Republic of Vietnam called on I.V. Palecski and I.V. Spiridonov, respectively Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and Chairman of the Soviet of the Union

I.V. Palecski and I.V. Spiridonov voiced their admiration for the Vietnamese people's valour and their firm belief that the Vietnamese

They also asserted the Soviet Union's determination to support the Vietnamese people till final victory over U.S. imperialist aggression.

Chairman I.V. Palecski stressed: Today the true face of the U.S. of the Supreme Soviet, at the imperialists has been exposed before the whole world. The American people are very indignant at the present policy of Johnson... It is necessary to continue laying bare the criminal war of the U.S. appressors".

Vice-Premier Chen yi.

No Matter How Many More U.S. Troops Are Brought In, the U.S. Cannot Avoid Failure in Vietnam

PEAKING at a reception given on March 23 in Peking by Pa-kistan's Ambassador to China Sulfan Mohammad in honour of the Pakistani National Day, Chinese Vice Premier Chen yi severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' scheme for new steps of war escala-tion in Vietnam.

Vice-Premier Chen yi said:

"The Guam meeting held a few days ago by Lyndon Johnson and other U.S. military and government chieflains and attended by the South Victnamese puppets was a war meeting for fewerishly planning war escalation

and pushing the war of aggression against Vietnam to a new stage. The U.S. military and government chief-tains as well as their propaganda machines are clamouring about their determination to stay the course in Vietnam, increase their aggressor troops from the present 400,000 and more to 500,000 or 600,000, and further step up their wanton bombing and war adventure. However, the more troops the United States throws in, the more disastrous its defeat. It can be said with certainty that U.S. imperialism can in no way escape defeat no matter how many more aggressor troops it brines in'

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION

JOHNSON'S HYPOCRISY LAID BARE

waiting for a reply to his

Krasnaya Zvezda (Soviet Union) March 25, 1967

and suggests 'acts of restraint on both sides' as pre con-ditions for negotiation. This

reciprocation logic is aimed at confusing the aggressor and

at confusing the aggressor and the victim of aggression, and slurring over U.S. aggression. The American imperialists are the aggressors while the South Victamese people the victims of aggression. This is self-evident. Johnson's chain for 'reciprocation' is other than the supplies of the property of the Victim of the property of the property of the Victim of the property of the property of the Victim of the property of the property of the property of the Victim of the property of the prope

Vietnamese people to surren-der. The Johnson administra-

vocal. If the U.S. government

KCNA (DPR of Korea),

March 24, 1967

"The U.S. imperialists are

D.R.V. President Ho
Chi Minh's
Letter of February
L ist countries as well as throughout the world has condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and subborted the just stand of the Viet-namese people expressed in their President's letter which has been reproduced in full by many papers. Excerpts of these comments are given below.

"... What is the actual stand of the U.S.? As seen in President Johnson's letter. Washington proposes 'talks' on condition that it could carry on its aggression against the D.R.V., and compel the

the D.R.V., and compel the Vietnamese people to submit to violence. And this is called a 'peace initiative'. ... The Vietnamese people are defending a just cause. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are determined to support them." determined to support them." Pravda, March 22, 1967

tion cannot escape its respon-sibility for this." "In Vietnam the American aggressors are fighting not only with lethal weapons but "Washington knows full well that D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh will be compelled to reject Johnson's absurd conditions. It accordingly wants to lay the blame on the D.R.V. for the resumption of the bombing and the expansion of the war. The reply letter of President Ho Chi Minh is unequival if the U.S. government. with fallacious and deceitful words. No war leashed by the United States has been carried out with so much hypocrisy.

Added proof of this is the letter sent by U.S. President Johnson to D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh. Washington is trying to make believe that it is a new American 'peace initiative'. What is the gist of this letter? It speaks of the 'heavy toll already taken by the conflict in lives lost, in wounds in-flicted, in property destroyed, and in simple human misery'. But it contains no word to the effect that the responsibility lies with the United Statos itself. It does refer to the necessity refer to the necessity of 'finding a just and peaceful solution and even proposes 'direct talks between the D.R.V. and the U.S." but with the condition that American aggression on North and South Vietnam could be carried on. carried on.

Once again Washington has made it clear that what it wants is not negotiation but the capitulation of the Vietnamese people. A proof of

ditionally its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V. This is a matter of course but the U.S. only seeks to expand the war in a serious manner. The publication of these letters clearly points out that the responsibility lies with the U.S." this is the order by U.S. President Johnson to resume the bombing of the D.R.V. after the Tet truce without

Hungarian Nepszabadsag. March 22, 1967

"The Johnson administration is preparing a bloody war and advocates a military solution to set le the Vietnam issue. Obviously the U.S. "The U.S. imperialists are becoming more and more shameless in 'peace regotia-tion' propaganda while escalating the war to a perilous situation. This is clearly borne out in Johnson's letter made public by the D R.V. Foreign Ministry on March 21. He expresses his 'desire to achieve a peaceful settlement' and suggests' acts of restraint is trying by all means to raise the status of the Saigon regime and stabilize the poli-tical situation in South Vietnam "

Polish Tribuna Ludu, March 23, 1967

"President Johnson's letter proposing 'peace talks' while intensifying the aggressive war in Vietnam is but a perfidious manoeuvre to cover up his war designs.

The Lao people fully support the brother Vietnamese people's just stand, good will and determination to fight and to win. President Ho Chi Minh's letter sets a bright example to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism. The Lao people sternly condemn the U.S. plot of expanding the war and the 'peace' swindle of the American imperialists. They consider President
Johnson's letter a perfidious
to hoodwink manoeuvre to hoodwink public opinion. It makes the public opinion. It makes the world people all the more disgusted at the wickedness of the Yankee imperialists and determined to expose and condemn them, and drive them into further isolation. The more wicked they are, the heavier their defeats, such is the result thus cannot such is the result they cannot

Pathet Lao Radio, March 26, 1967

PUNITIVE SHELLING OF U.S. ARTILLERY POSITION IN GIO LINH

A TOKEN OF NORTH-SOUTH KINSHIP

- G.P.X. Report

A T 6 p. m. on March 20 U.S. batteries at Doc Mieu fired scores of shelters and followed them wherever they ran to, knock-ing them down by scores. The lorry parking grounds were also hit, dozens of cannon shells on the northern bank of the Ben Hai river. The people in Gio Linh where vehicles were blown to pieces the people in Gio Linn where the aggressors' artillery was-deployed were deeply grieved as they watched the aggres-sors commit new crimes against their relatives and Each volley from the greeted by cheers of the peo-ple who wished it to last for hours. One of the volleys fell on the landing pad for compatriots on the other side of the demarcation river. The helicopters, tearing to pieces many of them. The whole of Gio Linh felt gratified. Liberation fighters who were closely following the move-ment of the enemy bit their lips to contain their anger and marked the enemy's gun sites on their map. "They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind," said one of They wished that the people on the other bank could also see with their own eyes the punitive thunder blows They wished that the raining on the enemy.

raining on the enemy.

Before the U.S. aggressors
at Doc Mieu recovered from
the March 20 night stunning
blows another artillery pounding swooped down on them
at 1.30 a.m. on the following
day, destroying what remained at the artillery position
at the artillery with the six and we have
strewn with his way now strewn with twisted gun barrels, wrecks of helicopters and amphibious cars and carcasses of burnt military vehicles. The remnant troops crouched low in their fortifi-

By now, at unit X. of the Liberation Armed Forces a scout had returned and reported that he had spotted an enemy convoy carrying supplies to the Doc Mieu position. After a short pow-wow at the command staff the commander gave order to the commander gave order to intercept the enemy reinforce-ments as a practical deed to welcome the retaliatory punitive blows dealt at the

U.S. agreessors by the V.P.A. in North Vietnam.

At about 2.30 a.m. the convoy fell into an ambush laid by the unit. After an intense fire the Liberation fighters dashed forward and engaged the enemy in close engaged the enemy in close combat, putting out of action the whole convoy composed of 15 ammunition-loaded lorries and 30 G I 's

At daybreak, about 70

At daybreak, about 70 helicopter sorties were flown to the U.S. gun site bringing reinforcements and excuating the dead and the wounded. Throughout that day the U.S. blocked all access to the gun position in Doc Mieu in an attempt to conceal their losses. But how can you hide an eel in a sack?



Artillerymen of the Vietnamo People's Army in Vinh Linh (north of the 17th parallel).

All of a sudden blue, yellow

and red flashes streaked into the artillery position of the enemy at Doc Mieu amidst thunderous explosions. It was

6.20 p.m., that is one minute after the U.S. opened its artillery fire on Vinh Linh. H., a scout of the Liberation

Armed Forces, stood up in intense astonishment. What happens, who is firing? He wondered. But he soon knew

the whole story and shouted in great excitement, clapping his hands: "Comrades, it is our brothers over there!"

Showers of fire descended on the U.S. base which seemed to rock under the impact of the blow.The villagers were moved to tears. Many came out of their shelters and joined in the cheers.

What a piteous turn of affairs for the U.S. aggresors! Not a single piece of their much-vaunted artillery could

speak up under the deluge of the V.P.A. fire. U.S. gunners

ran for their life into dug-outs

or hedgerows, leaving their guns to the mercy of the V.P.A. artillery. But it was

too late. Many were killed right under the barrels of their guns. Others were burned to death in their trenches. U.S. marines could

not escape either. The artil-lery shelling from the North swooped down on their

Prince SOUPHANOUVONG: THE LAO ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY FOIL ALL NEW U. S. - PUPPET WAR PLOTS AND PLANS

During his recent visit to the liberated zone of Laos, a cor-respondent of Radio The Voice of Vietnam had a recorded interview with Prince Souphainterview with Prince Southannowong, Chairman of the C.C. of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice Premier of the Lao Tripartite National Union Government, on problems re-lating to the Lao situation. Below are excerpts from Prince Southanousous's auswers .Ed.

N 1000, parallel with the escalation and expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam and the intensification of provocative attacks, against the Kingdom of Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists stepped up their rialists stepped up their special war in Laos. However, e patriotic forces and people of Laos, closely united fighting resolutely, reduced all plots and acts of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous puppet clique to ignominious failure. driving them into passivity and confusion, militarily and politically.

"Last year, armed forces and people foiled the enemy nibbling attacks on the liberated zone, destroyed many important gangs of bandits, wiped out nearly

12,000 enemy troops (as against 7,026 in 1965). In particular, they exploded the myth of 'U.S. air supremacy' by shooting down 203 U.S. pirate planes in 1966 alone. By Feb. 2, 1967 all told, 471 U.S. planes had been 471 U.S. planes had been brought down or destroyed in Laos. In the political field, confusion and corruption developed among the U.S. stooges in an extremely serious manner. Their inner contradictions deepened and

"Last year saw the rapid growth of the Lao patriotic forces. The bloc of national unity, symbolized by the alliance between of national unity, symbolized by the alliance between the Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralist forces, became more and more solid. In spite of violent enemy attacks, the liberated zone was main notated zone was main-tained and consolidated in all fields. The international prestige of the Neo Lao Haksat further increased. The anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of the Lao people received stronger people received stronger and stronger approval and support from the socialist countries, the people of South-East Asia, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and peace-lovers' around the world.

grew more and more acute

the U.S. imperialists still obdurately continued to rush headlong onto the war path. But since the begin of this year, the people and their forces have dealt hard blows at them and their great the lackeys and victories. In the Lao people's anti-U.S. struggle will be harder and fiercer. But under the correct leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, with their tradition of un struggle, the Lao undannted struggle, the Lao armed forces and people, always vigilant and united as one, vigiant and united as one, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, will certainly foil all war plots and plans of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and win glorious victories.

" Although they had sus-

tained defeat after defeat

"To put it in a nutshell, the U.S. imperialists must respect and strictly imple-ment the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the agreements agreements reached by 3 factions in Laos, end the 3 factions in Laos, end their aggression and intervention in Laos and let the Lao people settle their internal affairs by themselves peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned.".

IN THE LIBERATED REGIONS OF LAOS

1. Prince Souphanowong, President of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-President of the Lao National Union Tripartite Government; visiting a

village.
2. Guerillas setting a spiked trab The harvest is in full

wing.
4. A complementary education class.





News from THAILAND

REACTIONARY THAI RULERS' SUBSERVIENCE TO U.S. AGGRESSORS IN VIETNAM CONDEMNED

OMMENTING on public admission by reaction-ary Thai rulers that they have allowed the U.S. Air Force to use bases in Thailand for attacks against North Vietnam. The Voice of the People of Thailand on March 14 sternly condemned the reactionary Thanom-Pra-

phas clique for trampling upon the Thai people's aspi-ration, betraying national in-terests and serving the U.S. imperialists in their aggres sion against the D.R.V.

The Radio pointed The use of air bases in Thai land by the U.S. imperialists for air strikes against the

D.R.V. groves that they have escalated their war of aggression in Vietnam to a degree. By allowing U.S. piratic planes to take off from Thailand and fly raiding missions over the D.R.V., the reaction. ary Thanom-Praphas clique has publicly exposed them-selves as the enemy of the Vietnamese people"

The Radio emphasized "The Thai people are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to drive the U.S. aggressors out of South-East Asia. They will resolutely remove U.S. military bases in Thai-

News from

HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK CALLS ON THE ENTIRE KHMER PEOPLE RESOLUTELY TO OPPOSE THE UNITED STATES

N a press conference on March 13, 1967, Cambo-dian Head of State Norodom Sihanouk vehemently denounced and condemned the U.S. for plotting a coup d'etat in Cambodia to murder its head of state, and compel its head of state, and compel its government to give up its policy of peace and neutral-ity in an attempt to turn this country into a U.S.

After pointing out that the CIA has master-minded sub-versive plots in several Asian and African countries, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk reveals that recently an Amer-ican' called Maccolm has disclosed a CIA plot to use

reactionaries in Cambodia to carry out acts of sabotage and subversion. These reactionaries have co-operated with American henchmen in South Vietnam to prepare a coup d'etat in Cambodia aimed at murdering its Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. According to Maccolm the C.I.A. has plotted to over-throw Indonesia's President Sukarno for the last two vears.

Head of State Norodom Sihanouk stressed that together with the Khmer people he will fight to the end and will never step back or change his

MAIN FACTS AND EVENTS IN MARCH 1967

1. 2nd anniversary of Indo-Chinese People's Conference. 2. - Statement from D.R.V. Foreign Ministry condemning

Attacks on U.S. 175-mm artillery positions at Gio Linh (Quang Tri).

3. Ambush on the enemy at Ta Kim, 5km northwest of Huong Hoa, wiping out 295 men including 180 Amer-5. L.A.F. mortar attack on Chu Lai air base destroy-

ing 32 jets and wiping out 165 Americans (mostly Air Force officers). 8. Strike by Australian seamen at major ports through

out the country in protest against U.S. arms shipment to South Vietnam.

9. Violent attack on a column of enemy troops involved in Operation function Gity at Ben Ra (northwestern Tay Ninh) completely destroying a C.P. and 300 G.I.'s, 10. Attack on 2 U.S. companies northwest of Bau Co. inflicting 170 casualties on them, destroying 52 military vehicles and four 175-mm howitzers.

— Surprise attack on Dong Pan base camp (on Highway No 4) wiping out more than 300 G.I.'s, destroying 152 military vehicles (including 42 tanks and armoured personnel carriers) and blasting eleven 105-mm howitzers and 106-mm mortars.

13 - Attacks on 3 puppet positions at Huong My (Ben Tre) wiping out 300 me Publication by N.F.L. permanent representation in North Vietnam of the pamphlet on the U.S. "burn all, kill all, destroy all" policy in South Vietnam.

15 — Publication by D.R.V. Foreign Ministry of Johnson's letter to President Ho Chi Minh and the latter's reply. - Attack on 2nd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry, at Dong Du wiping out 300 G.I.s, burning an ammunition dump and a gasoline depot, and destroying 10 aircraft, 36 military vehicles, three 203-mm guns, 100 barracks and the whole communication centre.

19 - 17th anniversary of Vietnam's Nation-Wide Anti-The Destruction of a U.S. multi-battalion force at Bau

Bang (4th time) composed of 3 infantry and armoured battalions, destroying 100 military vehicles (including 54 tanks and armoured cars).

20. Guam meeting of Johnson and Saigon puppets to discuss war intensification in Vietnam

21. Complete destruction of one battalion and serious damage to another at Dong Rum (30 km northeast of Tay Ninh); 72 military vehicles, fourteen 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers detroyed, and 9 planes shot down.

- Shelling of U.S. artillery positions at Doc Mieu (Gio Linh) destroying seventeen 175-mm guns, 57 military vehicles and 5 choppers.

 Ambush on an enemy military convoy between Chu Lai and Da Nang destroying 84 vehicles. 28. New street demonstration in Saigon by 3,000 Buddhist monks and believers against Thieu-Ky junta.

27.—Statement from D.R.V. Foreign Ministry spokesman on U Thant's declaration and on the so-called "25 peace efforts of the U.S.".

- March by 15,000 Londoners against U.S. aggression

VIETNAM COURIER

Principal Crime...

(Continued from page 3)

to new methods, i.e. an attempt turn a temporary situation, which was to last only two years as stipulated by the Geneva Agreements, into a definitive one, to perpetuate the division of the country contrary to the letter and spirit of the said agreements, to in-vent a State which did not exist in the eve of international law, and at the same time, to place it, by means of SEATO, nader a military protection prohibited by the same agree-ments, which the United States, while not being one of the signatories, has pledged herself respect

Speaking of the just strug-gle waged by the Vietnamese people, Mr. Basso said:

"That is why the war now unfolding in Vietnam is at the same time your national struggle for liberation and a struggle for liberation and a struggle waged by all the peoples of the world against the most serious menace ever hanging over their future, for no imperialism has hitherto accumulated in its hands such enormous pour of aggression and destruction

Mr. Lelio Basso praised the fighting spirit of the ordinary people of Vietnam, who are living a "well-nigh legendary epic". He paid tribute to the achievepaid tribute to the acmeve-ments recorded by the D.R.V. in spite of the hard wartime conditions: "Neither of the aims pursued by the Americans in their bombing, viz. to disrupt your material life and impair your morale, has been reached. It is the contrary which has happened.
Production has been increased
and the people's fighting
spirit is firmer than ever."

A jurist having assigned himself the task of searching for truth and justice, the American pro-fessor Hugh R. Manes also fessor Hugh R. Manes also wanted to express his views and impressions as an ordinary man. Said he in substance: "We know that American bombings aim at intimidating and terrorizing the Victnamese people so as to make them bow their heads. But on many occasions I have heard mothers, fathers, or even little children saying in a determined voice that

the dead shall be avenged. I wonder if my compatriots realize what the U.S. has realize what the U.S. has been doing, for this determination is no isolated case but common to an entire people. I wonder what I should do to make my compatriots realize that the more the U.S. intensifies the bombins, the wore established. bombing, the more production here will increase, the more schools will be built, and the more resolved the Vietnamese will be "

Asked if U.S. aggression in South Vietnam is really prompted by the desire to "defend freedom", as claim-ed by the U.S. leaders, Mr. Hugh Manes drew a comparison between the fine things he had observed in the D.R.V. and what is going on in the United States: "I would like to States: "I would like to ask my own compatriots why is it that poverty is rampant in a rich and powerful country, whereas a small country at war caters for the needs of all her people?"

Professor José Rodriguez, a Chilean lawyer, member of the International Inves-tigation Commission, said:

tigation Commission, said:

"In Vietnam, I have
visited towns and villages
the had been completely
the had been completely
house remained inteat. The
house remained inteat. The
difference with earthquakes is
that here the criminal its
well identified. He is melting
that the cheek
that is the cheek
Denit, and he has the cheek
to allege falsely that he aims
only at military targets."
Protessor Rodrigues branded Professor Rodriguez branded the Pentagon's mendacious propaganda about U.S. aircraft attacking only mili-tary targets in Vietnam. "The essential problem" he said "is that a people has the right to live in accordance with its wishes and astira. the right to live in accordance with its wishes and aspira-tions." Voicing condemnation of U.S. aggression, he warn-ed: "The world must know that it is facing a tragedy due to Nazism, that Nazism which the Americans themselves had condemned and fought against. Three is plenty of evidence of this".

Plateaux and Binh Dinh

WHETHER on the main operational theatre of the enemy's second

or not, the South Vietnamese

armed forces and people have always scored brilliant victo-

against the people of Vietnam, ar Pak In Kon, Secretary General of the Association of General of the A Korean Jurists. posed this question: "What are the reasons behind U.S. actions?" And he said: "The heart of the matter is that the U.S. imperialists want to enslave the people of Victnam, To attain this end, they have shrunk from nothing in order to intensify the war, even resorting to deceitful ' peace proposals'. In fact they are but wolves donning the coats of lambs, but wolves are wolves even when they put on the masks of beautiful girls".

The Korean jurist stressed The Korean jurist stressed that "aggression is the most serious crime condemned by international law. It has been said over and over again that the U.S. imperialists have committed in Vietnam crimes against pace and humanity. This is entirely true. But what is the origin of their crimes?
One may assert that the crime perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists is essentially that of appression

The last speaker was the French jurist Joe Nordman, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Jurists. Dealing with a burning question, he declared:

At the time the present conference is being held, world opinion is interested first and foremost in President Ho Chi Minh's reply to U.S. President Johnson's letter, Our delegation, which has just toured the country for 15 days, cannot but be struck by the extreme correctness of President Ho's reply. Of the monstrous U.S. crimes he mentioned in his teller, we are the eye-witnesses.
When the President asks: 'Who
has perpetrated those crimes?'
the answer is evident in our minds, as well as in the opinion of the whole world. It is U.S. aircraft which have bombed towns and villages, threatened the lives of peasants working in the fields, infringed the air-space of the D.R.V., an inde-pendent and sovereign country. And when the President decla-And when the President decla-res: 'Our people will never accept talks under the threat of bombs', we know that this is the feeling not only of the government but of the entire people. Your people are writing After recounting what he had seen concerning the crimes committed by U.S. aircraft

Repeated Victories...

(Continued from page 8)

heavy defeats on the main battlefield. What was their situation in other theatres in the coastal plains from

In Binh Dinh province Mar. 6, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly one whole U.S. battalion in Phu My district.

'In Quang Ngai province: On the night of Mar. 11, the L.A.F. completely wiped out a pupper security guard and militia training centre. 2km from the provincial town

On the night of Mar 12 the L.A.F. almost entirely knocked down I puppet com-pany in a position 60km from the provincial town near the sea.

In Ouang Nam province According to the latest news from GPX (Libera-tion Press Agency), on the second attack against Da Nang air base within 17 days (Mar. 15), the L.A.F. knocked out 586 G.I.'s, destroyed 16 jets, 31 military vehicles of various kinds, and set afire dump of 2 million litres of gasoline.

On Mar. 24, the L.A.F. annihilated nearly a whole truck convoy just leaving Chu Lai for Da Nang. According to GPX 127 military vehicles were destroyed, 2

companies annihilated. In Thua Thien province: On the night of Mar. 10, the L.A.F. thoroughly smashed Phu Thu military subsector in Phu Vang district: 1 in Phu Vang district: I security guard company was done away with and 4 platoons heavily decimated.

In Quang Tri province: On Mar. 16, the L.A.F. put out of action 64 G.I.'s 5km northwest of Khe Sanh. On Mar. 21, the L.A.F. annihilated 15 ammunition trucks near Doc Mieu in co-ordination with a V.P.A. artillery pounding from north of the demilitarized zone to punish the U.S. artillery position at Gio

On Mar. 24, the L.A.F. destroyed 115 American

Thus the Americans suffered soldiers 22km northwest of the provincial town. many positions north of the province were mortared: 62 G.I.'s were killed and wounded. Binh Dinh province north-

Despite all their efforts to "pacify" the coastal areas of these four provinces to defend such major bases as Chu Lai and Da Nang. as Chu Laī and Da Nang.
the Yankees could not
prevent the latter from
being attacked three times
within 17 days [Feb. 27,
Mar. 5 and 15]. The loss
of 1,750 Americans killed
and wounded and the
destruction of 42 planes
and 222 military and 232 m

and 232 military vehicles of various types together with the above mentioned setbacks spell the doom of the U.S. strategic designs and 232 military there, and throughout South Vietnam as well.

On the night of Mar.

Despite all their efforts

In the Mekong River Delta: The U.S. 9th Infantry Division in the Mekong River Delta did not fare any better than other U.S. It was soundly beaten

while splitting in small units to help the puppets in their "pacification" task.

On the night of Mar. 7, the L.A.F. mortared the 3rd Brigade base in Chau Thanh district, My Tho province, inflicting upon it more than 150 cas ralties.

On Mar. II, over 70 others were put out of action in Can Duoc district, 30km south of Saigon.

On the night of Mar. 14, r platoon was completely wiped out 20km southwest of Saigon.

On the night of Mar. 10. the L.A.F. attacked an enemy encampment at Rach Kien, knocking down I

company.

On Mar. 20, the L.A.F. assaulted an enemy base 15km west of Saigon. The Yankees admitted 36 killed and wounded.

Thus the more the enemy gets involved in the Mekong Delta, the more he is bogged down and doomed to failure.

the current campaign, twice

as many troops, three times

U.S. Biggest...

the resourceful co-ordination among their various kinds of among their various kinds of troops and by their versatile and creative forms and methods of fighting, combin-ing large- and small - unit actions, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have acquired very abundant ex periences, enabling them to foil all enemy operations, on any scale and of any size. It is clear that in countering It is clear that in countering the enemy operations, the L.A.F. have compelled the enemy troops to fight battles of their own choice. In this way they have driven the enemy into the defensive from beginning to end, so much so that when the raiders move out to search and destroy the L.A.F., the latter are nowhere to be found, but whenever the L.A.F. give battle, the enemy is only bound to be wiped dry-season counter-offensive

The L.A.F. have not only

ries. In East Nam Bo, with the Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot - Gia Dinh victories which foiled the three U.S. operations - Alltebro, Junction City and Cedar Falls - the LA.F. wiped out nearly 15,000 enemy troops, mostly Americans. In the Western High Plateaux, in two successive victories on the banks defeated the aggressors on raiding operations but also attacked them right at their bases or deep in their bigs lairs. In the current of the control of the cessive victories on the banks of Sa Thay river, the L.A.F. wiped out or decimated one battalion and nearly 30 companies of enemy troops. In the plain of South Trung Bo (Central Vietnam), with a series of successes in Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh, the L.A.F. have wiped out or decimated more than 10 U.S.-puppet battalions and dozens of companies. In the Mekong Delta, in the first three months of this year alone, and only in some battles in Ben Tre, Can Tho, My Tho, Ben Tre, Can Ino, My Ino, Tra Vinh and Bac Liea, the L.A.F. put out of action 6 battalions and dozens of companies of puppet troops. In their emulation to record outstanding military successes, the L.A.F. in the South Trung Bo have since Nov. Trung Bo have since Nov. 1966 fought a series of major

hattles in Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan and Lam Dong, wiping out or inflicting heavy losses on dozens of enemy compa-nies. In Quang Tri and Thua Thien, by their powerful attacks, the L.A.F. have Thien, by their powerful attacks, the L.A.F. have struck fear into the enemy's heart and destroyed dozens of heart and destroyed dozens of U.S. companies. Most recently on March 20, in retaliation for U.S. use of guns based in South Vietnam to shell the North artillery units of the Vietnam People's Army, in close co-ordination with the people of Vinh Linh struck hard, wiping out 1,070 Yankees and destroying 17 artillery pieces, 57 military vehicles and 5 helicopters in Doc Mieu.

Maintaining their offensive, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have inflict-ed defeats on the enemy on all battlefields. The U.S. im-perialists are sustaining heavy setbacks and now find them. selves neck-deep in the bog in their second dry-season counter-offensive. Compared with the first dry-season counter-offensive, the U.S.

as many cannons and motor ized units and one time and half as many aircraft. But after only several months of of a contest with the L.A.F., the U.S. aggressors now find their battle array pushed back farther than in the pasce farther than in the previous operation. Though this time their goals—"search-and-destroy", "pacification", nibble "search-and-destroy", "pac-ification", nibbling at the liberated zone and stabilization of their rear are more modest than previously, they remain out of reach. They have tried hard to regain the initiative, but the result is an aggravation of their passive position. All that has dispos-ed of their mythical claims that they have been making progress, militarily and polit-ically. The military successes ically. The military successes of the Tay Ninh army and of the Tay Ninh army and people in fighting off Opera-tion Junction City as well as the victories won by the South Vietnam L.A.F. and people on all battlefields over recent days are of a decisive significance regarding the fail-ure of the U.S. second dryseason counter-offensive

SOUTH VIETNAM MILITARY SITUATION SINCE MID-MARCH

REPEATED VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

The L.A.F. Annihilated and Badly Mauled 6 Enemy Battalions within 3 Days (Mcr.15-21, 1967) :

- e 3 U.S. Infantry and Motorized Battalions Wiped Out, 54 Tanks and Armoured Cars and 46 Other Military Vehicles Destroyed at Bau Bang (Mer. 19).
- 1 Puppet Battalion Wiped Out 80km East-Northeast of Saigon (Mar. 21).
- 1 U.S. Battalion Knocked Down and Another Decimated 30km Northeast of Tay Ninh (Mar. 21).

N Mar. 1967, the Tay Ninh L.A.F. foiled the biggest ever American "search-and-destroy" operation (Junction City) inflicting upon the enemy 8,300 casual-

ties.

Defeated in Tay Ninh, the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division hurriedly withdrew to its base at Dong Du, Cu Chi district, only to receive another hammer blow at

18.45 hours on Mar/15. With artillery fire, the L.A.F. put out of action more than 300 of the enemy, demolished and damaged to aircraft, 36 military vehicles of various kinds, three 203mm guns and the whole signal service of the brigade command.

of the brigade command.

The Yankees were still clamouring that in the Junction City sweep they had blotted the L.A.F. base off

the map and compelled the adversary to split his forces and engage in small operations, when:

ations, when:

On Mar. 19 the L.A.F.
smashed a combat team comprising I infantry and 2
motorized battalions along
with 100 military vehicles of
various types at Bau Bang,
70km north of Saigon.

On Mar. 21, they ground down another U.S. battalion and whittled away another, 30km north of Tay Ninh.

On the same day, they knocked out I puppet rangers battalion between Gia Rai and Suoi Cat, Bien Hoa province, 80km east northeast of Saigon.

(Continued page 7)

BAU BANG, Biggest U.S. Failure Since the Dry Season Began

WITHIN 48 hours, the LA.F. and people in LA.F. and people in the control of the c

With the ban Eage victory, the LA.P. set a new record in the number of enemy troops wiped out in a single battle: in an hour, and motorized troops were put out of action, over too military whites the committee of the committee of the victory was not not of action, another heavily liant: in or minutes, a U.S. battalion was put out of action, another heavily against enemy encampments showed the strides taken by the LA.F. in surprise tactics,

Gallant in action, unheard and unseen in their manoeures and promoting the surprise factor, the L.A.F. were able from the start to hit enemy key points, disrupting the U.S. command and crippling its fire power set-up, rapidly wiping out enemy forces.

Hun Bang and Dong Rum proved that the La.L.; kept the initiative in all theatres, even in the areas where the enemy concentrated their troops. The categories actions. While they were beaten in Kontun, Binh Dinh..., their air bases at Chu Lai, Da Naug Dang and Chu Lai, Da Naug on Highway No 9 were violently bombarded by our artillery. While Operation Junction City was being fought off, the base of Bau Bang and the Dong Rum encampments were fiercely attacked. The enemy had to cope with several on-slaughts at a time. The off the instance of the instance of the instance of the instance.

mauled.

With the 4th victory at Bau Bang, the victories of Dong Rum, Da Nang, Tay Nguyen and Highway Rexibly the LA.F. applied Rexibly and the second out an important part of enemy forces. They could annihalte in a single could annihalte in a single catalion or even a combat group.

The L.A.F. not ony wiged out U.S. infantry units but also modern war means, destroying hundreds of planes, military vehicles grammar armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They took as targets enemy encampments, armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They took as targets enemy encampments, armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They trook as targets enemy encampments, armoured cars, and tens of big guns. They tried particularly in the officers and relative to the particularly. In officers and they wanted to strike out major military forces, elite forces. Losses caused to force they wanted to strike out major military forces, elite and material. U.S. a unit and material. Such was the significance of the Bau tyckforts.

victories.

The victory of Bau Banghas foreshadowed the annihilation of bigger U.S. units. Bau Bang and Dong Rum have given the lie to U.S. propaguida that American pave given that American pave given that American general and the LA.F. to fall beach on small-unit actions and guerilla warfare. They were due 'punishment for the quality of the properties of the properties



NEW U.S. ESCALATION DULY PUNISHED BY NORTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

The Vinh Linh Armed Forces and People on Mar. 20 Night and Mar. 21 Pounded South-Based U.S. Artillery Positions Which Had Been Shelling the North across 19. PME: 1,1010 U.S. Troops Killed or Wounded 11.2 Artillery Pieces, 57 Military Vehicles and 5 Helicopters Bestvoed MAI 4 1950

- On Mar. 17 and 25 U.S. Destroyers Stoddard and Ozbourn Damaged in Bac Bo Gulf

To retrieve their setbacks in the war of aggression against South Victnam, parallel with intensified air and naval attacks on North and and attacks on North (1988), aggressor, and (1988), aggressor, aggress

On Feb. 26, the Liaison Mission of the V.P.A. High Command energetically protested against this piratical act of the U.S. aggressors, act of the U.S. aggressors condemning their summer condemning th

To punish this new U.S. act of war escalation, at 18: 20 hours on Mar. 20, immediately after an artillery enemy from south of the DMZ, artillerymen of the Victama People's Army, in Edward of the Victama People's Army, in the DMZ, artillerymen of the Victama People's Army, in the DMZ, artillerymen of the Victama People's Army, in Control of the Victama People's Army, in Control of Victama People's Army, in Control o

According to preliminary reports, the Vinh Linh armed forces and people wiped out 1,070 G.I.'s, destroyed 17 armed Vincology pieces including four the venicles of various Utary venicles of various venicles of various venicles of various venicles venicle

Two days earlier, on Mar. 17, at 14; 30 hours an intruding U.S. aircraft was brought down over northern Quang Binh. 15 minutes later, the U.S. destroyer Stoddard tried to retaliate but was hit and damaged by the local armed forces and people. It hurriedly fled southward.

ly fled southward.

Eight days later, on Mar.
25, the U.S. destroyer Ozbourn
attempted to bombard the
Vinh Linh area, but was inattempted in the bound of the
Vinh Linh area, but was inlocal armed forces and people.
It had to be sent to Subic
inval port in the Philippines
for repair as its control room,
a storage room and part of
a storage room and part of
batteries were damaged;
batteries were damaged;
During the same period in

batteries were damaged.

During the same period in which they meted out punishments to the U.S. aggressors for their artillery and naval bombardment of the North, the local armed forces and people brought down 6 air craft in the 3 days ending Mar. 26, 2 of them respectively at nightfall and midnight.